

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XIV.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1880.

NUMBER 2.

Official Directory.

LOWMEYER H. DAVIS, M. C., Fourth District, Cape Girardeau.
BERNARD ZWART, Commissioner U. S. Circuit Court, Iron County.
LOUIS F. DIXON, Judge 26th Circuit, Polos.
WILL R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney, Iron County.
J. W. BERRYMAN, Representative, Acadia.
FRANZ DINGER, President Judge, Iron County.
JOSEPH L. STEPHENS, Bellevue, and JOHN KEMPER, Des Arc, Associate Judges.
JOHN F. T. EDWARDS, Judge of Probate Court, Iron County.
JAMES BUFORD, Sheriff and Collector, Iron County.
JOSEPH HUFF, Clerk Circuit Court, Iron County.
G. B. NALL, Clerk County Court, Iron County.
I. G. WHITWORTH, Treasurer, Iron County.
W. E. BELL, Assessor, Bellevue.
JAMES T. AKE, Public Administrator, Iron County.
DR. N. C. GRIFFITH, Coroner, Iron County.

Circuit Court is held on the Fourth Monday in October and April.
County Court convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.
Probate Court is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

Societies.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A. M., meets on the First and Third Tuesdays in every month, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Masonic Hall, Iron County.
STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, Iron County, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
MASONIC LODGE, No. 251, A. F. & A. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Cross Roads, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
IRON COUNTY LODGE, No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Iron County, on the First and Third Thursdays of every month.
IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening, at its Hall, in Iron County.
FRANCIS LODGE, No. 330, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, in Masonic Hall, Cross Roads.
IRON COUNTY LODGE, No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, at its Hall, in Iron County.

Churches.

MASS every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. in the Chapel of the Acadia College. Evening instruction, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at 3 o'clock. At Pilot Knob Catholic Church Mass is celebrated every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.
M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, Iron County. M. BELL, Pastor. Residence: Iron County. Mo. Services, Second and Fourth Sundays in each month. Sabbath School every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

FRANZ DINGER,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
Real Estate Agent.
And Agent for the Mutual Life and Home Fire Insurance Companies of New York, and the Aetna Insurance Company.
Office—One door north of the Iron County House, IRONTON, MO.

BERNARD ZWART,
COM' R U. S. CIRCUIT COURT, E. DIST. MO.,
Iron County, Missouri.
PAYS PROMPT ATTENTION
To Collections, taking depositions Paying taxes in all counties in Southeast Missouri, to settlements of Estate and to Partnership accounts, Business at the land office, purchase and sale of Mineral lands, and all Law-Business entrusted to his care; Examination of land titles and conveying a specialty.

C. D. YANCEY
Attorney at Law,
509 Olive St., Louis, Mo. | PIEDMONT, MO.
PRACTICE in the Federal Courts, Circuit Court and Court of Appeals in St. Louis, and in all the courts of record in Southeast Missouri. my2

W. R. EDGAR,
Attorney at Law,
Prosecuting Attorney for Iron Co.,
IRONTON, MO.
WILL PAY PROMPT ATTENTION
To Collections, and all Business in the State Courts. Office, south of courthouse square. 16

FRANK COOLEY,
Attorney at Law,
FARMINGTON, MISSOURI.
GIVES prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted to him.
Dr. A. S. Prince,
DENTIST
IRONTON, MO.
Room 13, AMERICAN HOTEL.

TENDERS his professional services to the people of this section. He will be found at all times at the place above named, and will give prompt attention to the demands of his patrons.

MRS. M. C. GIDEON,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
(Graduate of Homeopathic College, St. Louis.)
H. A. VING, formerly located in Iron County, offers her services to her old patrons and friends. Treats all classes of diseases, especially chronic cases. Gives Vapor Baths at her residence, equal in effect to the Hot Springs baths. Also, Electrical and Medicinal Bathing in Rheumatism and Neuralgia in her treatment especially successful. Jolo-if
ATTENDS TO CALLS AT ALL HOURS.

J. J. GILMORE,
(Representing Southeast Missouri)
WITH

G. W. Gauss' Sons
Wholesale Dealers in
Boots and Shoes
419 WASHINGTON AVENUE,
MAR 23 ST. LOUIS, MO.

JOSEPH FRIEBERG, ABRAHAM FRIEBERG,
J. & A. FRIEBERG,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
38 MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
M. CANMANN, Agent.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for our largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Anyone can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Ring out and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. \$12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. An opportunity to make money easily and honorably. Address TRUX & Co., Augusta, Maine.

\$66 a week in your own town. \$5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

DEM. A. SIMMONS'
CURES
INDIGESTION,
BILIOUSNESS,
SICK HEADACHE,
CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
COLIC,
LIVER MEDICINE
To Thirty Years the Oldest, and only genuine Simmons' Medicine now in Market. Prepared only by Simmons & Hays, 260-12 Clark St., St. Louis, Mo., successor to Dr. J. C. Simmons, M. D. Put up in 25c and \$1 bottles and packages. Sold by all Druggists.
For sale by W. F. WIESNER, Iron County, Mo.

WANTED. A LIMITED NUMBER of active, energetic canvassers to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. Good men will find this a rare chance.

TO MAKE MONEY.
Such will please answer this advertisement by letter, enclosing stamp for reply, stating what business they have engaged in. None but those who mean business need apply. 713-nb-1y
Address FINLEY, HARVEY & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Real Estate Brokers,
AKE & BEARD,
CONVEYANCERS, AND
OF DEEDS
INSPECTORS OF MINERAL LANDS
IN IRONTON, MO.
Personal Examination of Mineral Lands and True Reports made. Examination of Titles. Taxes Paid. Money Loaned or Invested for Parties so desiring. Collections Made. Etc., Etc.

Order of Publication.
In the Circuit Court of Iron County, Mo.,
in vacation—July 12th 1880:
James Tiley

Josephine Tiley.
[Divorce.]
NOW at this day comes the plaintiff, and files his petition, verified by affidavit, setting forth among other things, that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Missouri, and can not be summoned in this action by the ordinary process of law; it is, therefore, ordered by the undersigned clerk of the circuit court of Iron County, Missouri, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendant, Josephine Tiley, that an action has been commenced against her in the circuit court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony heretofore contracted between said plaintiff and defendant, on the grounds of abandonment.

And unless she be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Iron and State of Missouri, at the courthouse, in said county, on the fourth Monday in October next, 1880, and on or before the sixth day thereof, (if the term shall so long continue; and, if not, then before the end of the term), and plead, answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment rendered accordingly.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the Iron County Register, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Iron and State of Missouri.
JOS. HUFF, Clerk.

A true copy:
Attest with seal, this 12th day of July, 1880.
(SEAL.) JOS. HUFF, Clerk
Jy29n Iron county court.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!
THE IMPROVED COFFEE POT.

County, City, or Shop Rights, for sale, on terms to make a big profit for the purchaser. Write or call for DINGER & AKE, Iron County, Mo.

\$329.
[From the New York Sun.]
What was it you sold, Jim Garfield, For those ten little shares of stock? 'Twas your grip and your hold, Jim Garfield, On integrity's solid rock. For greed of pelf you weighted yourself With the worse of dishonesty's collar, And the precious gold of truth you sold For \$329.

What was it you gave Jim Garfield, For that bribe which is not forgot? For the yoke of a slave, Jim Garfield, You exchanged a freeman's lot. And now 'tis no joke to wear that yoke, As stiff as Spinoza's collar; While in secret you rave to think what you gave For \$329.

What was it you gained, Jim Garfield, When the people's trust you betrayed? Your hands you stained, Jim Garfield, With a stain that has somehow stayed. And though Colfax praise your virtuous way, And Patterson join your extollers, Foul perjury's stain you bear for the gain Of \$329.

General E. G. Marshall, a prominent Republican of Pennsylvania, has hoisted the Hancock flag. He says: "I have known him for a lifetime, having been with him as a young man in the United States Infantry, and from his boyhood to the present time I have never known a man more pure than General Winfield Scott Hancock."

The astonishing discovery is made that there has been an increase of 27 per cent. in the population of Louisiana since 1870. The probability is that there has been no such increase, but that the census of ten years ago was a fraud and did not give the true population of that State. The indications now are that the census of 1880 will entitle the South to a notable number of new Congressmen.

Don Cameron has partially recovered from the fit of sulks which overtook him after the Chicago convention. Chairman Jewell, fresh from Garfield's presence, had an interview with him the other day, and afterward it was reported that Don intended to go home, pull off his coat and work for the Chicago ticket. It is understood that Jewell bore to him assurances from Garfield that he could control the Pennsylvania patronage, at least.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Ohio, says that the plea put forward by Garfield in the De Golyer contract affair, to the effect that he received as a fee the \$5,000 proved to have been paid him, is in entirely sufficient. The correspondent urges that Garfield could not have received the money as a fee, inasmuch as he is not a lawyer. He defies any one to show that Garfield has a license to practice law or that he ever had a case in Ohio.

The Republicans pretend to feel confident that General Neal Dow, the Prohibitionist candidate for President, will not poll five hundred votes in his own State. Even if he should not, how many votes have the Republicans of Maine to spare? Last year they polled every voter they could bring to the polls, and then were in a minority of nearly one thousand. As the New York Tribune very properly says, Maine is a doubtful State, and General Neal Dow's candidacy doesn't help the Republicans any.

The facts stated in this paragraph, from the Pittsburg Post, are full of significance: "We have not noticed the hanging around the corners the old set of Republicans who kept their pocket-books out, bantering Democrats to bet on the election. They don't appear to have any heart or change to invest in this campaign, which is a fair indication they have no confidence in the result. We do hear of some pretty slick chaps who bet in Ohio on the election of Garfield, and have since been in Pennsylvania, and finding the tide running one way, would like to hedge."

There is some feeling between Arthur and Garfield, due to the fact that the former neglected to visit him, as English did with Hancock. Garfield delayed writing his letter of acceptance for some time, expecting that Arthur would call on him and that they would thus be able to confer on some of the points in it. Instead of this Arthur writes to Garfield that his law business will prevent his paying a call, and immediately after starts out on a fishing expedition with Conkling. Garfield sulked over this a little, and, unfortunately, confided his sentiments to Chairman Jewell, who is as unable to keep a secret as an old maid, and let the whole matter out at once.

Ancient Rome is boiling and broiling with the thermometer at ninety-eight degrees, and ye Romans are howling in anguish. Down here in modern Missouri we think nothing of the heat which upsets the equanimity of the city of seven hills.

The following is an extract from a theatrical advertisement in Leadville: "Uninterrupted success! Appearance of 16 beautiful dizzy blondes! Scale of prices: To the near-sighted \$1. At an altitude, 50 cents. To the far off, 25 cents. Bald-headed association, 75 cents."

Toledo is one of the battle grounds of Ohio. It is there that the Greenback party developed such great strength a few years ago, and when the Greenbackers disintegrated that party will probably be successful to which the greater portion of them go. As an evidence of the tendency of popular sentiment in Toledo may be cited the fact that the Times of that city, whose editor and proprietor have both been stalwart Republicans up to this time, has come out strongly for Hancock.

Ex-Congressman Moses W. Field, of Michigan, has informed a reporter of the Detroit Free Press that Greenbackers can find no fault with Gen. Hancock or his record, but that they could not vote for Gen. Garfield on any condition. The Greenback masses, he says, will support Weaver, and the fusion will carry Maine. In that State the Greenbackers, he asserts, have been promised four of the seven electors by the Democrats, and they are trying to make a similar bargain with the Democrats of Michigan. "All we require in the men given us," said Mr. Field, in explanation, "is that they shall be opposed to the issuing of paper money by national banks, and let the nation issue it."

Suppose that when the name of General Garfield was first taken up by the dazed and exhausted convention at Chicago some one had risen and read aloud the blistering words of the Judge of the Cook County (Ill.) Circuit Court, a Republican, that—

"The agreement with General Garfield a member of Congress to pay him \$5,000 as a contingent fee for procuring a contract which was itself made to depend upon a future appropriation by Congress—which appropriation could only come from a committee of which he was chairman—was a sale of official influence, which no veil can cover, against the plainest principles of public policy."

Does any sane man imagine that even that convention would have ventured to nominate General Garfield for the Presidency? How then can any honest citizen of the United States vote to elect such a candidate to the Presidency?

A few days ago the Democrats of Manchester, Vt., had the temerity to raise a Hancock and English banner. Much surprise was at first manifested over the occurrence, which speedily gave place to virtuous indignation. The fact was communicated to the surrounding country, and the rock-ribbed Republicans in the rural districts came swarming into town with rifles on their shoulders as if they were gathering to repel another Hessian invasion. They gathered around the obnoxious flag-pole and practiced at the halliards and banner until the former were shot in two and the flag came to the ground. Satisfied with their glorious day's work, the Green Mountain boys then dispersed, after promising to give more proofs of their marksmanship if the flag was again raised. These are the people who have most to say of a free ballot, personal rights and liberty of opinion.

The Hon. Carry-on-Both-Shoulders Schurz, in his speech at Indianapolis, on Tuesday of last week, said:

"And now I appeal to the conservative citizens of the Republic, to you who desire the public faith sacredly maintained, where will you get Con you, in the present circumstances, conscientiously go to the Democratic party? You will find there not a few men who think as you do; but with them you will find closely allied in party interest all those elements to whom our national obligations are the football of momentary advantage. You will find on that side every State that repudiated or speaks of repudiating its public debt."

Not to put too fine a point upon it, the Hon. Carl lies. Minnesota is not a Democratic State, and yet she a year or two ago repudiated a large portion of her debt, by a direct vote of the people. In Virginia, the Republicans went hand-in-hand with the Readjusters (a new term for Repudiators) last year, and were opposed by the Democratic party of that State, and they are, even now, upon this division, claiming to have a chance of carrying the Old Commonwealth. Mr. Schurz is a fit follower and mouth piece of De Golyer-Credit-Mobilier-Garfield.

A REPUBLICAN JUDGE ON GARFIELD.

A Judicial Opinion Delivered in 1875 Upon the \$5,000 De Golyer Fee.

Gen. Garfield's Acceptance of the Fee Held to be "a Sale of Official Influence Which No Veil Can Cover."

A decision rendered in 1875 by the Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, has been called into prominence by the fact that it settles the question of General Garfield's position in the De Golyer matter beyond a doubt, and exposes the weakness and absurdity of the arguments employed by his adherents in the vain hope of purifying his record upon the \$5,000 fee matter. The case in which this opinion was rendered was that of Chittenden against McClellan and others. It was tried in Cook county, Ill., in May, 1875, and was decided on appeal in October, 1879, in the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court opinion was delivered in the case of Burke against Child, the case of Chittenden against McClellan being submitted on the arguments and briefs filed in the former suit. The Judge, in his decision, says:

"The agreement with General Garfield, a member of Congress, to pay \$5,000 as a contingent fee for procuring a contract which was itself made to depend upon a future appropriation by Congress—which appropriation could only come from a committee of which he was chairman—was a sale of official influence, which no veil can cover, against the plainest principles of public policy. No counselor-at-law while holding high office has a right to put himself in a position of temptation, and under pretense of making a legal argument exert his official influence upon public officers dependent upon his future action. Certainly the courts of justice will never lend themselves to enforce contracts obtained by such influence."

Arthur's Check.

[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]
If a more gorgeous and picturesque spectacle of check can be found in the annals of politics than the following nicely worded and well written passages in favor of civil service reform, written by Clester Arthur—late Collector of New York and still Chairman of the Conkling machine State committee—we should like to hear of it:

[Arthur's Letter of Acceptance.]
The resolution required by the public service seems to me deserving of approval. Surely no man should be the incumbent of an office the duties of which he is for any cause unfit to perform, who is lacking in the ability, integrity or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands. This sentiment would doubtless have been met with general acquiescence, but opinion has been widely divided upon the wisdom and practicability of the various reformatory measures which have been suggested, and of certain proposed regulations governing appointments to public offices. The efficiency of such regulations has been distrusted, mainly because they have seemed to exalt mere educational and abstract tests above general business capacity, and, even special fitness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me that the rules which should be applied to the management of the public service may properly conform to the nature of the service, and to such as regulate the conduct of successful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable. Positions of responsibility should, so far as practicable, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all official misconduct should be prompt and thorough. These views, which I have long held, repeatedly declared and uniformly applied when called upon to act, I find embodied in the resolutions, which, of course, I approve.

Persons have been regularly paid by you who have rendered little or no service; the expenses of your office have increased, while its receipts have diminished. Bribes, in the shape of bribes, have been received by your subordinates in the several branches of the Custom House, and you have in no case supported the effort to correct these abuses. — [Secretary Sherman to Collector Arthur, January 31, 1879.]

With a deep sense of my obligations under the Constitution, I regard it my plain duty to suspend you in order that the office may be honestly administered. — [R. B. Hayes to Collector Arthur, January 31, 1879.]

There were then no books of ranges, wind gauges or telescopic sights, that have somewhat knocked the romance out of target-shooting, but there was probably as much fun in one of these shoots and as much pride derived from the achievements as might swell the breast of a Credo or champion.

And so it seemed yesterday as the procession filed past the groups of children and their nurses, who had been called to the street corners by the sound of the life and drum, for there was not a man in that procession, with a tassel in his hair, or a sword at his side, or a grin on his face that would have shamed a mask of comedy, who did not appear to believe that the eyes of the entire world were upon him, saying: "Lo! the conquering hero comes," and he within his own hearing boast him thinking, "Oul, c'est moi-meme, Cestolin, moi qui la!"

Every number of Col. Forney's paper, Progress, is filled with diamond pointed sentences—words of wisdom that tell. He repudiates the Republican party and gives his reasons for it. We take these extracts from last week's number:

Gen. Garfield comes into the field as a candidate for President at a time when party allegiance has become as weak as allegiance to royalty. The only fruit of party allegiance has been to enrich the corrupt and to honor the mediocre. If successful now it will prolong the most disastrous personal rule that ever disgraced any country.

Well, gentlemen, who are left to stir the cauldron, to keep the fire of rancor burning, to wave the bloody banner? What brave soldier is there to-day, what battle-scarred veteran, that does not know that, in this commonwealth at least, the Republican machine has degenerated into a job, a machine not to elevate the good but to bear them down, not to improve but to degrade, not to pardon but to punish?

What is here written is true of almost every other community. In Pennsylvania it is pitifully and notoriously true. From Philadelphia to Allegheny the Republican party has become a job, nothing more with rare exceptions. The men sent to the Legislature and selected for the offices of profit in these two great cities are the obedient slaves of the "ring," and to boss the machine has become the new order of statesmanship.

One hundred thousand office-holders, each claiming to control at least two votes besides his own, make 300,000 janissaries working for pay, not only to keep themselves in office, but to perpetuate the power of their masters. The vast army is now banded together against Gen. Hancock, and there is but one equal influence to check and crush it. I mean 100,000 Union veterans, black and white. These are natural antagonists to the placemen, who not only keep out of deserved employment and promotion, the real defenders of the republic, but toil and threaten to keep their masters in. This is the work for the veterans.

The Popinjay.

[New Orleans Democrat, July 20.]
The good folks of the lower districts were treated yesterday afternoon to a procession of the Popinjay.

It was a novel spectacle to very many of the younger people of this generation, who looked askance at the motley crew of darkies marching in procession along Esplanade street, led by a field band and holding aloft the glorious popinjay.

There was a time in the history of New Orleans when the mere amusement of "a peal of tire parade Dimanche" was sure to create wild excitement not only among the colored people, but as well among the old white Creole population.

The popinjay of the time was a glorious affair, particularly when it was a "pageant pour blanc" which were gorgeous affairs; and yet the pageant shouting of the colored folks frequently surpassed these in point of the number of the participants and the unbounded enthusiasm that characterized them.

The forms of those popinjays were as numerous and as fanciful as the tastes and imagination of the organizers of the shoots could well make them. Generally they consisted of a wreath or lamp shaped ornament, wrought in flowers, from which hung an innumerable number of ribbon streamers of all colors and shades of colors, the whole being surmounted by the prize, if not too valuable an animal, more frequently a rooster; and he who shot the bird claimed it as his own. One of the pretty features of the occasion was the privilege of the marianman to decorate himself with the strips of ribbon he might shoot from the target, and in some instances the colors were so arranged on the popinjay as to indicate the value, and, consequently, of the hits of the marksman.

There were then no books of ranges, wind gauges or telescopic sights, that have somewhat knocked the romance out of target-shooting, but there was probably as much fun in one of these shoots and as much pride derived from the achievements as might swell the breast of a Credo or champion.

And so it seemed yesterday as the procession filed past the groups of children and their nurses, who had been called to the street corners by the sound of the life and drum, for there was not a man in that procession, with a tassel in his hair, or a sword at his side, or a grin on his face that would have shamed a mask of comedy, who did not appear to believe that the eyes of the entire world were upon him, saying: "Lo! the conquering hero comes," and he within his own hearing boast him thinking, "Oul, c'est moi-meme, Cestolin, moi qui la!"

Two little boys at Whitewater, Wis., were incited to fight for the amusement of a street crowd. The show delighted the spectators, until one of the pugilists fell dead from heart disease.

A horrible accident occurred in New York, last Wednesday morning, by which twenty men lost their lives. At 5:30 o'clock the caisson leading to the Hudson River tunnel, which is now in course of construction, caved in, burying twenty men under an immense quantity of earth. Eight others barely escaped. As soon as the caving occurred the water from the river began to flow rapidly into the shaft, thus insuring the death of the imprisoned workmen by drowning, even should they escape suffocation. The cause of the accident was the giving away of a brick wall connecting two arches of the tunnel. There is evidently somebody to blame.